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The ferns and flowering plants of Nantucket—XIV

EUGENE P. BICKNELL

PRIMULACEAE

SAMOLUS FLORIBUNDUS HBK.

In damp places either in fresh or in brackish soils. Common on marshy levels about ponds on the south shore; near Abram's Point; Shawkemo meadow; Pocomo. At the south shore it was in full flower June 8, 1908; near the north shore seedling plants only were found June 8, 1911, and first flowers not until July 1, 1912; continues in bloom through September.

LYSIMACHIA VULGARIS L.

An abundant growth along a weedy lot on Sea Street, first seen in 1899, continued to flourish there for many years until, in 1912, it was nearly exterminated by improvement of the grounds. Collected in full flower August 18, 1878, by Edwin Faxon. Still in full bloom September 10, 1907. Mrs. Owen mentions one patch in the southern part of the town and one at Siasconset, both of which had existed for some ten years prior to 1886.

LYSIMACHIA QUADRIFOLIA L.

In thickets and open ground, common. In dry exposed places it is often dwarfed, with leaves greatly reduced in size; a form with deeper green and much broadened leaves is occasionally found in shade and richer soil. First flowers June 13, 1908; June 16, 1910; June 27, 1912.

LYSIMACHIA TERRESTRIS (L.) BSP.

Common in low grounds and along pond shores. Flower buds June 15, 1908, but no open flowers up to June 20; first flowers June 23, 1910; June 27, 1912.

LYSIMACHIA NUMMULARIA L.

Naturalized at several places in and near the town; in abundance below the railroad embankment near Orange Street. First flowers June 18, 1908; June 18, 1910; June 28, 1912.

TRIENTALIS AMERICANA (Pers.) Pursh.

Common in shaded thickets and having a very brief flowering period. First flowers June 1, 1909, few flowers remaining June 9; no flowers seen in any year after the middle of June.

* GLAUX MARITIMA L.

In Rhodora (4: 215-216. 1902) Dr. Fernald, publishing his description of *Glaux maritima* var. *obtusifolia*, attributes the plant to Nantucket—"Aug. 18, 1878 (Faxon)." At that time there was no reason to suppose that the Faxon specimens thus cited might have become incorrectly labeled, but it is now thought that quite possibly such a mishap may have occurred. Mr. Floyd has acquainted me with what is known of the history of these Faxon specimens. They were contained in a bundle of unmounted plants collected by Mr. Faxon which, after his death, were turned over to the Gray herbarium. The specimens were folded in a sheet containing no label but bearing on the outside the pencilled record in Mr. Faxon's hand "Nantucket, Aug. 18, 1878." The bundle was made up of duplicates from the Faxon herbarium which, however, contained no corresponding specimens of this *Glaux* although it did possess examples of the plant collected at Plymouth, Massachusetts, only one week before the day when Mr. Faxon collected on Nantucket. These facts make it appear not at all improbable that, by some mischance, duplicates of the Plymouth collection had been passed along in a sheet that had been inadvertently labeled or, perhaps, previously used for some Nantucket specimen. At all events the Nantucket record must rest under reservations unless established by the future discovery of the plant on the island.

There is an earlier record of this species from Nantucket which is more certainly an erroneous one. The name appears in Mrs. Owen's first list of Nantucket plants, which was published in Godfrey's "Island of Nantucket," etc., 1882. It was omitted from her completed list of 1888. An explanation of this is given by Mr. Floyd who tells me that in a letter received by him from Mrs. Owen, dated May 12, 1909, the writer declares, "as for *Glaux maritima* I repudiate utterly at this time the insertion of it in the Godfrey catalogue."

By all this it appears that there is no unquestioned evidence

that *Glaux maritima* has ever been found on the island of Nantucket. Nevertheless it may not properly be omitted from the present catalogue since it has been collected in the County of Nantucket on the nearby island of Tuckernuck, where it was found in abundance by Mr. Joseph A. Cushman in 1909 and 1910 (*Rhodora* 13: 105. 1911). A specimen of this collection, kindly given to me by Mrs. Albertson, seems to be quite fairly representative of the smaller-leaved and widely branched typical state of the plant as Mr. Cushman has reported. It is to be noted in this connection that the Faxon specimens labeled for Nantucket, of which there is an excellent sheet in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden, are pronounced examples of the *obtusifolia* form of the species.

ANAGALLIS ARVENSIS L.

Very common in fields, by roadsides and on brackish sandy shores; often growing thickly in once cultivated tracts and disturbed ground. First flowers June 13, 1911, June 17, 1908, June 20, 1910, June 30, 1912; blooming through September.

PLUMBAGINACEAE

LIMONIUM CAROLINIANUM (Walt.) Britton.

Common in salt marshes. Some flower buds showing color July 13, 1912; in full flower through September.

OLEACEAE

SYRINGA VULGARIS L.

Often persisting and spreading about abandoned grounds and by roadsides. In bloom as late as June 12, 1911.

* FRAXINUS AMERICANA L.

Among a growth of pines, almost a woodland, on the Surfside road, about a mile from the town, are eight or more white ash trees scattered through an elongated area of perhaps seventy-five yards. In 1907 these trees were from eight to fourteen feet in height, the larger trunks fifteen inches in circumference. Some of them had been at one time chopped off close to the ground and had produced a second growth of tall shoots. This tree is certainly not indigenous to Nantucket and there can be no doubt

that these were planted many years before. The larger pines about them were fully twenty feet in height. Other white ash trees, evidently planted, grow in open ground near the cemeteries on the southeast side of the town.

Note.—Fine examples of the European ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* L.), some of them of large dimensions, may be seen along North Water Street and other streets of the town. They fruit prolifically, producing green clusters of samaras early in June, and seed themselves freely, growing up into saplings here and there in undisturbed places. After the severe winter of 1912 the upper branches of most of these trees having a northern exposure had been winter killed while those in more protected situations were uninjured. Vernation is late and, in backward seasons, the trees appear still quite leafless as late as the end of May.

GENTIANACEAE

CENTAURIUM SPICATUM (L.) Fernald.

Erythraea spicata (L.) Pers.

First recorded from Nantucket, and from America, in 1841, by William Oakes in Hovey's Magazine (7: 178, as *Erythrea Pickeringii* Oakes) having been collected in September, 1829. It grows along the borders of salt meadows and small tidal ponds, and is found along the north side of the island in Shimmo, Shawkemo, Quaise and Pocomo at numerous points over a distance of about three miles, and was collected by Mr. Walter Deane, Sept. 10, 1885, at Coskaty, some two and one half miles further towards the northeast. I have also found it on Little Neck, on the western side of the island, the extent of its range thus covering a distance of some ten miles.

The young plants may be detected before the end of June (June 29, 1912, largest plants three inches high). In full flower and with mature fruit August 16, 1906; September 5, 1904; still in bloom September 21, 1909.

SABBATIA CAMPANULATA (L.) Torr.

S. gracilis Salisb.

Shores of Almanac Pond and in wet places, also under fresh water conditions, at one or more stations in Squam. Plants ten inches high June 25, 1910; at the same place only two to three

inches high July 11, 1912; still in flower September 19, 1907; no flowers remaining September 16, 1899.

In the herbarium of Columbia University is a specimen from Nantucket collected by T. A. Greene in 1827, which is doubtless the oldest existing specimen of any Nantucket plant. It is labeled in Dr. Gray's hand "*S. stellaris*, Torr. & Gray Fl. N. Am."

The species was first recorded from Nantucket by Professor Edward Hitchcock in his "Report," edition of 1833, under the name *Sabbatia stellaris* Pursh. It was again reported by Mr. Oakes in Hovey's Magazine for May, 1841 (7: 180) where it was referred to *Sabbatia campanulata* Torr. (*S. gracilis* Salisb.), having been again collected by Dr. James W. Robbins "in moist hollows in Squam, in Mr. Greene's locality, Sept., 1829." Dr. Gray, in Synoptical Flora, confirmed this determination of Oakes, referring to the Nantucket plant as *Sabbatia gracilis* Salisb., "an ambiguous form."

The Nantucket plant, while in many examples quite typical, is mostly reduced in size and little branched, with the leaves in many cases relatively short and broad, frequently, indeed, exactly oval throughout, or the lower ones ovate. Precisely similar forms are frequent on Long Island, where the perfectly typical plant is locally common. It is interesting to note that *Sabbatia stellaris* Pursh occurs on Martha's Vineyard.

The specific distinctness of *Sabbatia campanulata* (L.) Torr. from *S. stellaris* Pursh seems to be not well supported by the characters that have been mainly relied upon for its separation. No points of difference that are at all constant are to be found in the more or the less divided style, the longer or the shorter calyx lobes, the broader or the narrower leaves. Actually all of these differences are unstable in a very marked degree. Much less so are two other characters which, indeed, seem to be almost always sharply distinctive although they have been little emphasized in descriptions. In *S. stellaris* the main stem leaves, broadest at or above the middle, are distinctly narrowed to the base and the usually acute apex, and the entire plant, unless carefully pressed, readily turns black in drying. *Sabbatia campanulata*, on the contrary, shows little or no discoloration on the herbarium sheet, and the commonly obtuse leaves, linear, linear-oblong, oval or, low

on the stem, actually ovate, are broadly sessile or subclasping. It is also worthy of remark that the leaves of *S. campanulata*, although the more fleshy in life, become more membranous in the dried specimen and more distinctly reticulate-veined.

BARTONIA VIRGINICA (L.) BSP.

Bogs and low grounds, also on the dry plains towards the south shore. Plants three inches high June 29, 1912; in full flower August 6, 1906, continuing in bloom through September. The corolla is subject to a noteworthy degree of variation both in size and form, its lobes varying from either broadly or narrowly oblong to spatulate, from entire to denticulate, and from truncately obtuse to mucronulate, or even tapering acute; anthers yellow, mucronulate, about 1 mm. long; capsule 4-6 mm. long, 2-3 mm. wide, remaining united at the apex, and septicidal below the undivided stigma. In the two following species the capsule splits into more or less spreading valves.

There is a late season form of *Bartonia virginica* that differs strikingly in appearance from the commoner form of the plant especially in its earlier flowering stage; the broadened lobes of the corolla have become rose purple, sometimes of an actually bright shade nearly throughout, and the enlarged ovoid capsule, 2.5-3 mm. in diameter, has by its increased width dilated the stigma to a broadly pyramidal instead of the usual columnar form. In cold sphagnum bogs a very small and delicate few-flowered form is sometimes found in which the cauline bracts, and even the flowers, are alternate.

* *BARTONIA PANICULATA* (Michx.) Robinson.

Occasional or frequent in damp or wet shaded thickets, straying out into open bogs; locally common about the borders of Tom Never's Swamp. In full flower August 31, 1904, continuing in bloom through September. Corolla white, 3-4 mm. long, the lobes lanceolate and acuminate to ovate-oblong and acute; capsule ovoid, 3-4 mm. long.

* *BARTONIA IODANDRA* Robinson.

This little known plant described from Nova Scotia by Dr. B. L. Robinson, in 1898, proves to be also a plant of Nantucket, where it shows clearly the characters that Dr. Robinson has

pointed out and that would seem to give it adequate standing as a species. It is found also on Martha's Vineyard and apparently, also, on Long Island, not always, however, perfectly maintaining the characters of its typical form, and certain rather dubious examples undoubtedly raise the question whether it may not be intergradient with *Bartonia paniculata*. In certain of its forms having the pedicellate branches opposite or nearly so it has so much the aspect of *B. virginica* that it might easily be mistaken for that species, but it is always to be distinguished from it by much smaller anthers and distinctly two-lobed instead of entire stigma. In *B. virginica* the mucronulate anthers are 0.75–1 mm. long, and the stigma is closely united to the apex; in *B. iodandra* the obtuse anthers are only 0.5 mm. or less in length and the stigma is bifid or cleft into two evident or even divergent lobes. The anthers of *B. paniculata* are similar to those of *B. iodandra*, perhaps slightly larger, but the lobes of the stigma, in the specimens at hand, are more contiguous and the stigma itself thicker and more depressed. In its most distinct form *B. iodandra* is a smaller plant than *B. paniculata*, of stricter habit and simpler inflorescence, the pedicels shorter and straighter and frequently opposite or nearly so; it differs also by larger flowers (4–6 mm. long) and capsules that are oblong rather than ovoid and bear stigmas that are longer and more distinctly two-lobed. It is quite possible, however, that the form of the capsule and of the stigma varies considerably with the degree of maturity as is the case with *B. virginica*. The corolla is commonly of membranous texture, sometimes almost translucent, and a correlated thinness of tissue is seen in the calyx lobes which tend to spread or recurve at the tip. In *B. paniculata* there is usually little evidence of the purplish coloration that so readily invades the tissues of *B. iodandra*, coloring the stems and often, but not always, the mature corolla, and, in the anthers sometimes intensifying into a deep maroon shade. But this coloring is not a constant character. The anthers may be either clear yellow with purple filaments or deep purple with the filaments yellowish. In *B. paniculata* the filaments are often faintly purplish and, rarely, the anthers and even the corolla may show a perceptible purplish tinge.

MENYANTHACEAE

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA L.

Mrs. Owen's catalogue bears record that this plant was found in Maxcy's Pond in 1853. It has remained there to this day in a secluded corner of the pond where, in 1909, it spread over an area not less than thirty yards in greater extent. I know of it also at three other stations on the island: in Shawaukemmo meadow; in a wet bog on Little Neck, where there is much of it, and in Round O Swamp, a circular bog perhaps one hundred yards across, set in the open on the western side of the island. So abundant is it here that, in early June, before becoming hidden by taller growing plants, its crowded leaves overspread the swamp in one unbroken level of dark bluish green, made more striking to the eye by a wide encircling rim of golden green from the budding leafage of the investing shrubbery. Here on June 1, 1909, it appeared to have passed entirely out of bloom until my field glass revealed a few plants in the very middle of the swamp still in full flower. The following year three weeks later in the season it was completely screened from view by a taller growth of *Calamagrostis* and *Decodon*. Found at one station on Martha's Vineyard.

NYMPHOIDES LACUNOSUM (Vent.) Kuntze.

Lymnanthemum lacunosum Griseb.

In many of the fresh water ponds. Just in flower June 15, 1908, June 27, 1910; in full flower July 6, 1912, on the eastern side of the island, not yet quite in flower on the western side July 10. Occurs on Tuckernuck.

APOCYNACEAE

* VINCA MINOR L.

Sparingly escaped from cultivation in and near the town. In full flower June 4, 1911.

APOCYNUM ANDROSAEMIFOLIUM L.

Occurs sparingly on the eastern side of the island in Pocomo and Squam and near Siasconset. In full flower near Wawinet July 8, 1912. Corolla brightly pink tinged, the largest 6.5 mm. long, spreading 8 mm.

**APOCYNUM MEDIUM* Greene.

This species, the most characteristic dogbane of Nantucket, is frequent about the borders of thickets or in open ground throughout the eastern side of the island from Monomoy to Squam and Siasconset and on the South Pasture. On the western side I have seen it only by the roadside near Maxcy's Pond. Leaves beginning to unfold June 2, 1909; just in flower June 29, 1912, and still in flower July 11. It exhibits pronounced variations, developing both narrow-leaved and broad-leaved forms, and varies from nearly glabrous to almost hoary pubescent. The leaves, sometimes as large as 11 cm. long and 6 cm. broad, are commonly ovate-oblong and acute, but vary from ovate to lanceolate and tapering acute, to broadly oval, elliptic or oblong and obtuse, and may be either narrowed, rounded or subcordate at the base and sessile or on slender petioles 8 mm. long. The flowers are always more or less suffused with clear pink. In an unusually pubescent form the corollas were puberulent on the inner surface.

APOCYNUM CANNABINUM L.

Not uncommon on the eastern side of the island from Polpis to Pocomo and Squam. Just in flower July 4, 1912. Several rather distinct varieties occur. One, found in dry soil near Wawinet, has white, urceolate corollas 3-3.5 mm. long, the lobes shorter than the tube, their tips finally spreading. A taller variety with longer and narrower leaves on more slender petioles becoming 12 mm. long, has greenish to definitely yellow corollas 4 mm. long with erect lobes the length of the tube, the bluish green leaves glaucescent on the upper face; this grew luxuriantly about a low meadow thicket in Squam. In yet another form with short-lobed white corolla, the narrowly oblong leaves are very short-petioled or sessile and slightly narrowed to a cordate base. In all of these forms the leaves are more or less pubescent beneath and the cyme quite glabrous to slightly pubescent.

* *APOCYNUM PUBESCENS* R. Br.

Occurs sparingly in Squam. Not quite in flower June 15, 1908. Inflorescence and leaves beneath densely white tomentose; the upper part of the stem and the younger leaves on the upper

surface hoary pubescent; leaves dark green above, mostly ovate to elliptic or oval, rounded at base, the petioles white tomentose.

* *APOCYNUM SIBIRICUM* Jacq. ?

Scattered along a thicket bordering the west side of Tom Never's Pond. Inflorescence just appearing June 24, 1910; first flowers July 2, 1912. Plants becoming at least 6 dm. tall, pale green and glaucous, glabrous throughout, even the unfolding leaves showing no trace of pubescence; leaves narrowly oblong to ovate-lanceolate, acute, becoming 14 cm. long, rounded at the base, short-petioled, or the lower subsessile and cordate; corolla small, creamy white, the short lobes obtuse; calyx-lobes elongated, linear-lanceolate, tapering and flexuous, ciliolate towards the end when young.

Referred to *A. sibiricum* in the broad sense in which the name seems to be commonly employed. It is scarcely possible to believe, however, that this Nantucket dogbane belongs to the same species as the diffuse small-leaved plant of gravelly river shores (*A. album* Greene), now merged with *A. sibiricum*, nor can it be referred without much reservation to typical *A. sibiricum* (*A. hypericifolium* Ait.), an erect, often tall glaucous species with cordate-clasping mostly oblong and obtuse leaves. It is quite possible that it may represent some one of a number of species recently announced by Professor Greene (Leaflets II: 169-174. 1912).

ASCLEPIADACEAE

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA L.

So far as known the butterfly weed has never been other than a rare plant on Nantucket, although it is locally common on Martha's Vineyard, and abundant on Chappaquiddick Island. The herbarium of the Maria Mitchell Association contains a flowering specimen collected near the old mill July 17, 1896, and one from the Friends Burying Ground, July, 1889. Here on June 19, 1908, grew a solitary tuft of eight stems all bearing clusters of flower buds. Of late years it seems to have been found nowhere else on Nantucket than at this station.

* *ASCLEPIAS PURPURASCENS* L.

Capaum Pond, July 10, 1912,—a group of eleven plants in full flower growing about midway on the face of the bluff or high

bank on the west side of the pond. Less than one hundred feet distant the bluff from top to bottom was clothed with a dense growth of the common milkweed, also in full bloom.

ASCLEPIAS PULCHRA Ehrh.

Common in low grounds. First open flowers July 10, 1912; in full flower August 15, 1906; no flowers left August 27, 1904. A number of plants were seen having some of the leaves in whorls of three and of four.

A well-marked variety of this milkweed is common on Nantucket, perhaps even more so than the ordinary form. It is characterized by denser white-tomentose pubescence, shorter internodes and much broader ovate to ovate-oblong, often cordate leaves, sometimes as much as 8 cm. in width.

ASCLEPIAS AMPLEXICAULIS J. E. Smith.

Not an abundant, but a characteristic plant of Nantucket widely scattered over the dry plains and commons. Umbels of close buds June 17, 1910; large flower buds June 30, 1912; first flowers July 9, 1912.

ASCLEPIAS EXALTATA (L.) Muhl.

Rare. A single small plant was found near Almanac Pond, September 21, 1907. The species was not seen again until July 8, 1912, when a cluster of tall plants in full flower was found in a hillside thicket in Squam near Eatfire.

ASCLEPIAS SYRIACA L.

Common, often forming large colonies in fields and along banks and roadsides. A few inches high May 30, 1909; flower buds appearing June 20, 1908; umbels of large buds June 15, 1910; first flowers June 27, 1910, June 29, 1912.

CONVOLVULACEAE

**IPOMEA PURPUREA* (L.) Lam.

Occasional in waste places. In flower August 11, 1906, September 18, 1908.

* *CONVOLVULUS SEPIUM* L.

In a cultivated field near Miacomet Pond June 3, 1909. Not in flower, but unmistakably the introduced European plant.

Glabrous, leaves dark green, thickish, obtuse or broadly acute, the approximate basal lobes directed backward or even incurved, broad and rounded or obtusely angled. This European bindweed is said to intergrade with our native species. However this may be the two plants seem to follow independent trends of development that take them into a wide divergence. The flowers are even more at contrast than is the foliage. The commonly white corolla of the introduced species is of much thicker texture and of a different form than that of our native plant, the limb less expanded, the tube shorter and broader and more abruptly narrowed at its insertion; also the anthers are larger and their filaments broader basally and more abruptly narrowed above; the peduncles are more decidedly quadrangular, even wing-margined, and the bracts are larger, commonly clasping the corolla for more than half its length. I have usually found it a local and not at all a common plant.

CONVOLVULUS AMERICANUS (Sims) Greene.

In low thickets twining on the shrubbery, sometimes long trailing on gravelly or sandy shores. Nearly glabrous to slightly pubescent, the leaves attenuate or acuminate, the basal lobes divergent, entire or sharply angulate. Not always well defined from *C. repens* and apparently intergrading with it. Nevertheless the two plants when developed in their proper types are strikingly distinct.

* CONVOLVULUS REPENS L.

Very common, mainly along brackish shores and the borders of salt marshes. Just in flower June 15, 1908, June 15, 1910. Typically densely white pubescent or velvety throughout, the basal lobes of the leaves parallel and entire or nearly so.

CONVOLVULUS ARVENSIS L.

Occasional along fences in the town and suburbs; Quaise. Just in flower June 19, 1910, July 6, 1912.

CUSCUTA GRONOVII Willd.

Infrequent, but found here and there throughout the length of the island. The orange colored stems become noticeable by the middle of June and the flowers appear late in August and early in September.

A form collected in Polpis, September 17, 1907, growing on *Solidago* and *Boehmeria*, has diverging styles becoming 3-4 mm. in length, and stamens nearly as long as the lobes of the corolla; the scales of the corolla are parted and cleft into a sparse fringe and the depressed-subglobose capsule is not at all umbonate but, on the contrary, definitely flattened at the top.

BORAGINACEAE

* *LAPPULA LAPPULA* (L.) Karst.

Waste yard on North Water Street, June 17, 1910, a single large plant just in flower; Surfside, July 4, 1912, a number of plants in full flower about an abandoned chicken paddock.

* *AMSINCKIA INTERMEDIA* F. & M.

A number of plants in scattered growth with the preceding near Surfside, in full flower and fruit July 4, 1912. Plants erect, becoming 6 dm. high with flowering spikes 2 dm. long; corolla 1.25 cm. long, spreading 7 mm., orange yellow, reddened in the throat.

PNEUMARIA MARITIMA (L.) Hill.

Although the sea lungwort has long been known to grow on Nantucket, reaching there the southern limit of its range, it seems to have remained always one of the island's rarer plants and never to have established any permanent colony. Nor is it known that more than a few plants have ever been found together on the island. It seems to appear sporadically, and to disappear, at widely separated points along those miles of seashore that, it might be thought, would offer good encouragement to its continued growth. These circumstances of its occurrence suggest that its seeds may come to the island from time to time by some natural agency of dispersion but that the plant is unable to overcome some condition in the environment not quite favorable to its particular needs. Mrs. Owen has recorded the occurrence of a single plant on the north shore at Brant Point, one or two on the south shore, and a few large plants on the southeast shore between Siasconset and Sancoty. I, myself, have met with it only twice; on the sand strip between Sachacha Pond and the ocean, two small sterile plants, September 6, 1904; and at Coskaty, a solitary plant in full flower, June 12, 1911.

* MYOSOTIS SCORPIOIDES L.

Myosotis palustris Lam.

Established by the roadside along a rill flowing from the fountain erected in 1900 in memory of the mother of Benjamin Franklin, who was born near this now uninhabited spot 233 years before. It was found there by Mr. Floyd in 1906, and by me September 14, 1907, when in some of the plants young racemes were concealed within the terminal leaves. First flowers June 6, 1909; in full bloom June 10, 1908, and June 7, 1910; a few flowers remaining June 28, 1912. Doubtless, it may be supposed, the forget-me-not had been planted at this memorial fountain, perhaps at the time of its dedication, but I was unable to ascertain that this was known to have been its origin there.

* MYOSOTIS ARVENSIS (L.) Hill.

A few plants were found by Mrs. Flynn in a field by Orange Street in 1895. A specimen sent to me had been collected June 29, and bore both flowers and fruit.

* LITHOSPERMUM ARVENSE L.

A few plants in a waste yard on North Water Street in full flower and fruit June 17, 1910. A single plant in full flower was collected the same year by Miss Grace B. Gardner by a sandy roadside south of the town.

ONOSMODIUM VIRGINIANUM (L.) DC.

Not at all a rare plant on Nantucket, as has been supposed, but confined to the northeastern quarter of the island where it is locally common in dry open ground through Squam, extending into Pocomo; farther west two plants have persisted for several years on a dry knoll near Acquidness Point. It is also locally common on Chappaquiddick Island, Martha's Vineyard. Many unopened flower buds June 12, 1909; first flowers June 15, 1908; in full flower June 20, 1910; July 11, 1912.

* SYMPHYTUM ASPERRIMUM Donn.

Meadow near the Springfield House 1895 and 1906, F. G. Floyd. The antecedent of this station is perhaps a group of plants that has survived for years in a neglected yard not far away on North Water Street where it would appear to have been originally planted. Freshly in flower June 15, 1910.

ECHIU M VULGARE L.

Established along Orange Street in the eastern outskirts of the town. The plants have been numerous in some years, scarce in others, and have spread little since they were first seen in 1904. Mrs. Owen has recorded that a few plants were found near Siasconset in 1887. First flowers June 19, 1910; in full flower June 28, 1910; August 5, 1906; September 11, 1907.

VERBENACEAE

VERBENA HASTATA L.

In low grounds; frequent throughout the northern half of the island where it is rather common in parts of Polpis and in Squam. Plants six inches high June 11, 1909; first flowers July 10, 1912; still in full flower September 11, 1907. The Nantucket plant is mainly the form having leaves cleft on each side near the base.

* *VERBENA URTICIFOLIA* L.

Barnyard, 1896, Mrs. Mabel P. Robinson, fide F. G. Floyd. Doubtless introduced. Occurs sparingly on Martha's Vineyard.

LABIATAE

TEUCRIUM LITTORALE Bicknell.

Common along salt and brackish meadows and by pond shores. Plants very small May 30, 1909; not yet any flower buds July 14, 1912; in full flower August 16, 1906.

A dense growth of this species that covered a pile of stones by a fieldside in Polpis, wholly away from the influence of salt water, consisted entirely of plants bearing pure white flowers.

* *TEUCRIUM OCCIDENTALE* A. Gray.

A cluster of plants not yet out of bloom was found growing in a lumber yard on the wharves September 5, 1904. The species was found again on Nantucket, August 1, 1910, by Miss Grace B. Gardner, who has sent me a specimen in full flower collected in waste ground on Silver Street near Milk Street.

TRICHOSTEMA DICHOTOMUM L.

Common in sandy soil, and often abundant in old fields. It blooms in August and through September.

SCUTELLARIA LATERIFLORA L.

Frequent or rather common in wet places. In full flower September 6, 1904.

SCUTELLARIA GALERICULATA L.

Common in boggy places and along pond shores. First flowers June 22, 1910; in full flower June 28, 1912, and in early September, 1904; no flowers left September 11, 1907.

MARRUBIUM VULGARE L.

Occasional by street sides and in waste places; abundant in the jail yard; Monomoy farm; one cluster at Madequecham Pond. In full flower June 16, 1908, June 16, 1910.

NEPETA CATARIA L.

The familiar catnip may be seen in cultivation in old Nantucket gardens, but is rather scarce as a wild plant. It springs up as a casual weed in the town and is found sparingly in waste places and farmyards in the suburbs; seen at one farmyard in Madequet. At one spot in Pocomo it grew in abundance far from any dwelling but where evidently a small house had stood many years before. No flower buds up to June 15, 1908; not yet in flower June 29, 1912; in full flower July 10, 1912, and through September.

GLECOMA HEDERACEA L.

Established at a few places in the town and suburbs. In full flower June 7, 1908, June 9, 1911.

* PRUNELLA VULGARIS L.

Occasional on lawns in the town; evidently introduced, probably with grass seed.

PRUNELLA PENNSYLVANICA Willd.

Meadows, fields and roadsides. I have never anywhere seen it more abundant or more brightly conspicuous when at its height of bloom. First flowers June 7, 1908, June 9, 1909, June 9, 1911, June 16, 1910; still in bloom late in September.

GALEOPSIS LADANUM L.

This hemp nettle is noted from Squam in Mrs. Owen's catalogue, wherein also the name *Galeopsis Tetrahit* L. appears, but without mention of any locality. Nothing further is known of either species as a Nantucket plant.

LEONURUS CARDIACA L.

Frequent or rather common in barnyards and waste spots, especially in and near the town; Quaise, Pocomo; Madequet. No flowers up to June 21, 1908; freshly in bloom June 28, 1912; past flowering September, 1907.

LAMIUM AMPLEXICAULE L.

An occasional weed in town gardens and sometimes abundant in once cultivated fields in the suburbs; Shawkemo; Quaise. In full flower May 30, 1908; June 3, 1911; June 15, 1910; small closed flowers September 13, 1909.

STACHYS HYSSOPIFOLIA Michx.

Wigwam Pond in Saul's Hills. In full flower August 6, 1906, thriving in water up to six inches in depth, smaller and of less vigorous growth along the shore. I have not myself seen it elsewhere on Nantucket although Mrs. Owen speaks of it as rather common by some of the Polpis ponds. The plant is the typical narrow-leaved form.

* *SALVIA OFFICINALIS* L.

A single tall plant, nearly past flowering, growing among weeds and briars on Sunset Hill, June 27, 1912.

HEDEOMA PULEGIOIDES (L.) Pers.

Nothing is known of the pennyroyal on Nantucket beyond its inclusion in Mrs. Owen's catalogue. There is not the least improbability in the record, but if the plant grows on the island today it must be extremely rare. It occurs locally on Martha's Vineyard.

* *MELISSA OFFICINALIS* L.

A few plants in a neglected grassy yard on North Water Street June 11, 1911, July 7, 1912. Miss Grace B. Gardner writes me that she has also collected this plant on Nantucket.

KOELLIA FLEXUOSA (Walt.) MacM.

Occurs very sparingly in Squam and also at a station less than a mile east of the town, where it was first found September 15, 1899, then in full flower. Here it grew thickly among the rank vegetation about a small pool.

In the first edition of Gray's manual this species is reported

from Nantucket, the northern limit of its then known range. Mrs. Owen remarks of this in her catalogue that the Nantucket locality is unknown and that the plant had never been "found by collectors of the present day." Quite possibly the station east of the town had been discovered by some botanist over half a century ago and was the basis of Dr. Gray's record.

KOELLIA VIRGINIANA (L.) MacM.

Frequent in Squam, at scattered stations, extending towards Pocomo and south to Sachacha Pond, also sparingly near Siasconset. Nearly in bloom July 8, 1912; still in flower September 16, 1899; no flowers left September 21, 1907.

KOELLIA MUTICA (Michx.) Britton.

Frequent at the eastern end of the island, in Squam, and in "The Woods" on the western side; it is also found near the middle of the island about the head of Miacomet Pond. First flowers July 8, 1912; in full flower in August and as late as the middle of September.

The *Pycnanthemum incanum* Michx. of Mrs. Owen's catalogue doubtless refers to this species.

* *KOELLIA VERTICILLATA* (Michx.) Kuntze.

Found sparingly at several stations in Squam, near Wauwinet growing with *Koellia virginiana*. First flowers July 8, 1912. The Nantucket plant is distinctively *Koellia verticillata* as set apart from the more southern *Koellia Torreyi* (Benth.) Kuntze. Its lanceolate leaves vary from entire to serrate with few but distinct cartilaginous-tipped teeth, and the uppermost leaves, with the floral bracts, are canescent. It seems to be always closely associated in growth with *K. virginiana* in a part of the island inhabited also by *K. mutica*, and its aspect and characters appear to be so obviously intermediate between these two plants, tending now towards the one and now towards the other, that its status as an independent species, at least on Nantucket, assuredly becomes open to question.

* *THYMUS SERPYLLUM* L.

Collected on Nantucket in August, 1906, by Miss Mina K. Goddard. A specimen in flower and fruit was kindly sent to me for examination by Mrs. Flynn.

LYCOPUS UNIFLORUS Michx.?

Lycopus communis Bicknell.

Common in low grounds. Plants very small May 30, 1908, June 3, 1911; in full flower August 16, 1906, September 12, 1907. A distinct appearing form, observed especially at Maxcy's Pond and Capaum Pond, becomes much branched from a woody non-tuberous base and produces numerous slender and widely branched tuber-bearing purple stolons, sometimes three feet in length. The dark green divergent leaves, sharp serrate and acuminate, are numerous and brought close together by the very short internodes, and the uppermost are usually strongly purplish tinged; the sepals are narrower and more acute than in the typical plant, sometimes even narrowly lanceolate, suggesting those of *Lycopus rubellus* Moench. This plant bears a strong resemblance to forms of *Lycopus virginicus* L. and seems to approach it in some of its characters, but the corolla is dilated in the throat and has widely spreading lobes like that of the common species, of which it appears to be an extreme phase. The same form is found on Martha's Vineyard and on Long Island.

* LYCOPUS MEMBRANACEUS Bicknell.

Lycopus uniflorus Michx.?

Uncommon, occurring in damp or wet shaded thickets. Polpis, August 6, 1906, in full flower; Quaise, September 11, 1907, growing with the dwarf cornel; Pocomo, September 21, 1907, some late flowers.

Slender, often lax or decumbent, leaves very thin, cuneate-ovate, or narrower, often rhomboid, saliently coarse toothed, usually obtusely long-pointed; petioles slender, two or three times longer than the flower clusters; clusters looser and fewer flowered than in the preceding, the mature flowers distinctly pedicelled; calyx-lobes membranous, often very pale or whitened, commonly deltoid, obtuse or acute; the sinuses rounded; fruit pale in color when mature.

Remarkably distinct in appearance from the preceding species yet quite possibly intergrading with it. The ordinary shade form of the latter is, however, a plant not at all like *Lycopus membranaceus*. It is larger, stouter and of more luxuriant growth, with the internodes shorter and the more numerous leaves of thicker texture

and short-petioled or sessile; they are furthermore more oblong or ovate-oblong in general form, much less cuneately tapering at base, the teeth much less pronounced and, with the apex of the leaf, more acute; the flowers are much more numerous and shorter pedicelled and are formed into compact or globose clusters.

* *LYCOPUS SESSILIFLORUS* A. Gray.

A characteristic plant of Nantucket, growing in muddy wet places and about bog holes in all parts of the island. Young plants recognizable May 30, 1908; in full flower and fruiting well September 5, 1904; still in full flower September 21, 1909.

LYCOPUS AMERICANUS Muhl.

Common in low grounds and along Pond shores. Plants very small May 30, 1908; just in flower July 10, 1911; still in bloom September 12, 1904.

MENTHA SPICATA L.

Scarce; streetside near the wharves and at two stations in the suburbs of the town, also in a meadow in Madequet. Not seen in flower.

* *MENTHA PIPERITA* L.

Scarce; along Crooked Lane and at three other stations west of the town. Not seen in flower.

* *MENTHA GENTILIS* L.

Sparingly in waste ground west of the town September 20, 1899, last flowers; border of meadow at Consue spring July 10, 1912—a large form, the leaves conspicuously whitened along the veins, no signs of flowering.

* *MENTHA CANADENSIS* L.

Frequent or rather common in low grounds, often developing an unusual degree of somewhat villous white pubescence. Plants a few inches high June 4, 1909; in full flower at the end of August, 1904, and as late as September 18, 1899.

* *MENTHA ROTUNDIFOLIA* (L.) Huds.

Through the kindness of Mrs. Flynn, I have been enabled to examine a mounted specimen of this mint collected in full flower on Nantucket, August 19, 1895, by Miss Mina K. Goddard. The

leaves, which are short-petioled and low crenate-serrate, are thinner and less rugose and pubescent than in more characteristic examples of this variable mint; the spikes however are quite typically narrow, and interrupted below.

* *MENTHA CRISPA* L.

Found by Mrs. Flynn growing in quantity along a ditch near the harbor east of Union Street. Specimens sent to me were collected in full flower in August, 1895, and are perfectly typical. Apparently not previously reported from Massachusetts.